

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

AMADOR DE JESUS,
*on behalf of himself, FLSA Collective Plaintiffs
and the Class,*

Plaintiff,

v.

GREGORYS COFFEE MANAGEMENT, LLC,
and GREGORY ZAMFOTIS,

Defendants.

Case No.: 20-cv-06305

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR CONDITIONAL COLLECTIVE CERTIFICATION**

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I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

On December 29, 2020, Plaintiff AMADOR DE JESUS (“Plaintiff”) filed a Class and Collective Action Complaint against GREGORYS COFFEE MANAGEMENT, LLC (“Corporate Defendant”), and GREGORY ZAMFOTIS (“Individual Defendant,” and together with Corporate Defendant, “Defendants”) seeking unpaid wages under the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”) and New York Labor Law (“NYLL”). Plaintiff brought the FLSA claims on behalf of himself and all current and former non-exempt employees (including but not limited to cooks, bakers, and drivers among others) employed by Defendants within the last six (6) years (“Covered Employees”). The Class and Collective Action Complaint seeks to recover the relief set forth in the Plaintiff’s Proposed Order,

By this motion, Plaintiff seeks the following:

- (1) Conditional certification of the FLSA claim as a representative collective action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)¹ on behalf of Covered Employees;
- (2) Court-facilitated notice of this FLSA action to Covered Employees, including a consent form (or opt-in form) as authorized by the FLSA;
- (3) Approval of the proposed FLSA notice of this action and the consent form, attached hereto as **EXHIBIT A**;
- (4) Approval of the consent forms of opt-in plaintiffs to be sent directly to Plaintiff’s counsel;
- (5) Production in Excel format of names, Social Security numbers, titles, compensation rates, dates of employment, last known mailing addresses, email addresses and all

¹Plaintiff does not currently seek class certification of his state law claims under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 (“Rule 23”).

known telephone numbers of all Covered Employees within ten (10) days of Court approval of conditional certification;

- (6) Posting of the notice, along with the consent forms in each of Defendants' places of business where Covered Employees are employed; and
- (7) Equitable tolling of the FLSA statute of limitations from December 29, 2020 until such time that Plaintiff is able to send notice to potential opt-in plaintiffs.

II. PLAINTIFF'S FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

In or around January 2014, Plaintiff AMADOR DE JESUS was employed by Defendants as a cook and backer at Defendants' Gregory's Coffee Warehouse. **EXHIBIT B**, Declaration of Amador De Jesus ("De Jesus Decl.") ¶ 1. Plaintiff worked at "Gregory's Coffee Management" located at 1149 50th Ave., Long Island City, NY 11101. *Id.* Plaintiff was terminated on or around March 17, 2020. *Id.*

During his employment with Defendants, as provided in his declaration filed in support of this motion, Plaintiff suffered significant wage and hour violations. Plaintiff also personally observed and conversed with other workers employed by Defendants suffering from the same policies. De Jesus Decl. ¶¶ 4-5, 7-12. Specifically, Plaintiff and all other employees suffered from Defendants' policy of failing to pay proper wages for all hours worked, including the proper overtime due to time shaving policies in violation of the FLSA. De Jesus Decl. ¶¶ 7 -9.

Throughout Plaintiff's employment with Defendants, Plaintiff and Covered Employees suffered from Defendants' policy of time shaving. Defendants time shaved Plaintiff and Covered Employees by requiring Plaintiff and Covered Employees to clock out and continue working on average for thirty (30) minutes of off-the-clock work and also work through their meal breaks. Due to Defendants' policy of time shaving, Defendants failed to pay proper wages for all hours worked to Plaintiff and Covered Employees. *Id.* Although Plaintiff and Covered Employees regularly

worked over forty (40) hours per week, Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and Covered Employees for all of their overtime hours due to Defendants' policy of time shaving. *Id.*

Plaintiff provided details of his observations and conversations to support his allegation of Defendants' time shaving practices as applied to all workers employed by Defendants. De Jesus Decl. ¶¶ 7, 9.

Furthermore, during Plaintiff's employment by Defendants, Plaintiff was not paid a proper overtime wage. Plaintiff also personally observed and conversed with other workers employed by Defendants suffering from the same policies. De Jesus Decl. ¶¶ 5, 7-9.

From the beginning of his employment until in or about January 2107, Plaintiff was not paid his full wages due to Defendants illegal fixed salary compensation policy. De Jesus Decl. ¶¶ 5, 8. Plaintiff attests he was paid at a fixed rate of five-hundred fifty dollars (\$550.00). De Jesus Decl. ¶ 5. No overtime compensation was given based on the number of hours Plaintiff worked. Moreover, Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive any notice from Defendants informing them that the fixed salary was intended to cover any overtime hours worked. *Id. See Giles v. City of New York*, 41 F. Supp. 2d 308, 317 (S.D.N.Y. 1999) ("Unless the contracting parties intend and understand the weekly salary to include overtime hours at the premium rate, courts do not deem weekly salaries to include the overtime premium for workers regularly logging overtime, but instead hold that weekly salary covers only the first 40 hours."). Any argument that Plaintiffs were paid proper overtime is flawed as no notice was given indicating that the salary would cover overtime payment. In terms of employees' overtime, the full scope of hours worked by employees was never recorded by Defendants, so we must rely on Plaintiff's recollection. *See Yu G. Ke v. Saigon Grill, Inc.*, 595 F. Supp. 2d 240, 254-55 (S.D.N.Y. 2008) (citing *Anderson v. Mt. Clemens*

Pottery Co., 328 U.S. 680, 687 (1946)). Plaintiff's declaration states that during this period he worked sixty (60) hours, and that Covered Employees worked similar hours.

Through this motion, Plaintiff seeks to represent a collective class of employees under the FLSA comprised of all non-exempt workers employed by Defendants at GREGORYS COFFEE MANAGEMENT, LLC in the last six (6) years. *See Garcia v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 153531, *27-29 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 3, 2016) (this Court "conditionally certify[ing] this case as a citywide collective action . . . as to Plaintiff's time shaving claim under the FLSA."). *See Garriga v. Blonder Builders Inc.*, No. CV 17-497 (JMA) (AKT), 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 171887 at *15-17 (E.D.N.Y. Sep. 28, 2018) (granting conditional collective certification for six (6) years from the date of the filing of the Complaint as "[m]ultiple courts in the East District, including this Court have held that in some circumstances where a case involves both NYLL and FLSA claims, it promotes judicial economy to send notice of the lawsuit to all potential plaintiffs at the same time even though some individuals may only have timely NYLL claims.")(internal citations omitted).

III. PLAINTIFF IS SIMILARLY SITUATED AS COVERED EMPLOYEES

At all relevant times, Plaintiff worked as a cook and baker. De Jesus Decl. ¶ 1. Based on his personal observations and direct conversations with co-workers, other workers employed by Defendants similarly suffered from Defendants' common policy of failing to pay proper wages, including overtime, for all hours worked. De Jesus Decl. ¶¶ 4-5, 7-12. Due to Defendants' improper policy of not paying wages due to time shaving and improper policy of paying a fixed salary regardless of overtime worked, Plaintiff and FLSA Collective Plaintiffs are owed their proper wages for all hours worked, including those at the overtime premium for hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week. De Jesus Decl. ¶¶ 5, 7-9.

Plaintiff's allegations in the pleadings and Plaintiff's declarations are sufficient to make a modest factual showing to support conditional certification. *See, e.g., Khalil v. Original Homestead Rest., Inc.*, No. 07 Civ. 695, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 70372, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 9, 2007) (certifying collective action based upon complaint and one affidavit); *Sipas v. Sammy's Fishbox, Inc.*, No. 05 Civ. 10319, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 24318, at *8 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 24, 2006) (certifying collective action based upon complaint and affidavits); *Jason v. Falcon Data Com, Inc.*, No. 09 Civ. 03990, 2011 WL 2837488 (E.D.N.Y. 2011) (certifying collective action based upon complaint and one affidavit); *Lixin Zhao v. Benihana, Inc.*, No. 01 Civ. 1297, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10678, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. May 7, 2001) (certifying based upon one affidavit founded on plaintiff's "best knowledge").

Plaintiff's declaration attests to Defendants' common policies of FLSA violations. Plaintiff's own experiences and best knowledge based on his personal observations and conversations shared with Covered Employees sufficiently support their assertions that Defendants uniformly applied employment policies and compensation schemes to all Covered Employees. *See De Jesus Decl.* ¶¶ 4-5, 7-12.

Affidavits by themselves should be sufficient because the Court at this point is not to ascertain the reliability of such affidavits, just whether such affidavits allege a common policy of violations. Courts in the Second Circuit have regularly granted conditional certification based on only one affidavit. *See Khamsiri v. George. & Frank's Japanese Noodle Rest. Inc.*, No. 12 Civ. 265, 2012 WL 1981507 (S.D.N.Y. June 1, 2012) (granting conditional collective certification based on a single affidavit); *Iriarte v. Redwood Deli & Catering, Inc.*, No. 07 Civ. 5062, 2008 WL 2622929 (E.D.N.Y. June 30, 2008) (conditional collective certification was granted based on only one plaintiff declaration); *Pefanis v. Westway Diner, Inc.*, No. 08 Civ. 0002, 2008 U.S. Dist.

LEXIS 81082, at *3-4 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 8, 2008) (granting conditional collective certification in a case with single plaintiff and no opt-ins). Here, Plaintiff has submitted an affidavit with specific allegations about how he and Covered Employees were not paid for all their hours worked under a common policy of unpaid wages due to time shaving.

Plaintiff's allegations rely not just on his own observations but also on hearsay from co-workers. Courts in this Circuit regularly rely on hearsay evidence to determine the propriety of sending a collective action notice. *Sanchez v. Gansevoort Mgmt. Grp., Inc.*, No. 12 Civ. 75, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9739, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 10, 2013); *Hamadou v. Hess Corp.*, 915 F. Supp. 2d 651, 644 (S.D.N.Y. 2013) (citing *Moore v. Eagle Sanitation Inc.*, 276 F.R.D. 54, 59 (E.D.N.Y. 2011)). "Such approach is consistent with the purpose of conditional certification which is only a preliminary determination as to whether there is a sufficient showing to warrant notice being sent to the purported collective class." *Winfield v. Citibank, N. Am.*, 843 F. Supp. 2d 397, 402-403 (S.D.N.Y. 2012). *See also Harhash v. Infinity West Shoes, Inc.*, No. 10 Civ. 8285, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 96880, at *3-4 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 24, 2011) (granting conditional class certification in part based on plaintiffs' statements that they had spoken with or knew of other sales employees of defendants' shoe stores that complained of the same compensation policies); *Guzelgurgunli v. Prime Time Specials Inc.*, 883 F. Supp. 2d 340, 352 (E.D.N.Y. 2012) (relying on the plaintiffs' allegations that three other delivery drivers for defendants' stores, who were identified only by first name, complained that they too were not paid for overtime hours).

IV. ARGUMENT

To protect putative collective action members' rights and interests, and to promote judicial economy and effective case management, the Court should approve the distribution of notice to all Covered Employees because the initial pleadings and preliminary evidence show that all Covered Employees are similarly situated. Based on the Complaint and Plaintiff's declaration in

support of this motion, Plaintiff and Covered Employees worked as non-exempt employees, were similarly situated, and Defendants failed to pay wages for all hours worked due to time shaving policy. Thus, they “together were victims of a common policy or plan that violated the law.” *Cuzco v. Orion Builders, Inc.*, 477, F. Supp. 2d 628, 633 (S.D.N.Y. 2007) (internal quotation omitted).

A. THE COURT SHOULD CERTIFY THE COLLECTIVE ACTION AND ORDER NOTICE

i. The Standard for Conditional Certification and Notice Is Lenient

“Courts generally determine the appropriateness of class certification at two stages: first, on the initial motion for conditional class certification, and second, after discovery.” *Fasanelli v. Heartland Brewery, Inc.*, 516 F. Supp. 2d 317, 321 (S.D.N.Y. 2007). At the first stage, “courts utilize a lenient evidentiary standard in assessing whether the Plaintiff has presented sufficient evidence to demonstrate that a prospective class of member plaintiffs is similarly situated to the named Plaintiff.” *Anglada v. Linens ‘N Things, Inc.*, No. 06 Civ. 12901, 2007 WL 1552511, at *11 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 26, 2007); *Mentor v. Imperial Parking Sys.*, 246 F.R.D. 178, 181 (S.D.N.Y. 2007). Under this lenient standard, a court will certify a class as a collective action and order notice to potential class members where “the plaintiff satisfies the minimal burden of showing that the similarly situated requirement is met” based on the pleadings and declarations. *Iglesias-Mendoza v. La Belle Farm, Inc.*, 239 F.R.D. 363, 367 (S.D.N.Y. 2007) (internal quotation omitted). Upon certification, “[p]otential class members are then notified and provided with the opportunity to opt in to the action.” *Id.*

To prevail on a motion for conditional certification, plaintiffs need only make a “modest factual showing” that they “are similarly situated *with respect to their allegations that the law has been violated.*” *Hallissey v. Amer. Online, Inc.*, No. 99 Civ. 3785, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18387, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 19, 2008) (internal quotation omitted; emphasis in original). Plaintiff must

demonstrate that there is a “factual nexus between the [named plaintiff’s] situation and the situation of other current and former [employees].” *Toure v. Cent. Parking Sys. of N.Y.*, No. 05 Civ. 5237, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 74056, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 28, 2007) (internal quotation omitted; alterations in original); *see also Mentor*, 246 F.R.D. at 181; *Fasanelli*, 516 F. Supp. 2d at 321. Plaintiffs meet their burden where putative collective members “together were victims of a common policy or plan that violated the law[.]” *Lee v. ABC Carpet Home*, 236 F.R.D. 193, 197 (S.D.N.Y. 2006) (internal quotation omitted), such as when they are all “employees of the same restaurant enterprise and allege the same types of FLSA violations.” *Fasanelli*, 516 F. Supp. 2d at 322; *see also Toure*, 2007 U.S. Dist., LEXIS 74056, at *6 (stating that a plaintiff need only make a “modest factual showing” of similarity to satisfy the “relatively lenient evidentiary standard”); *Cuzco*, 477 F. Supp. 241 at 632-33 (plaintiff satisfied “minimal burden” by making “modest factual showing”); *Iglesias-Mendoza*, 239 F.R.D. at 367-68 (“[Plaintiffs can satisfy the ‘similarly situated’ requirement by making a modest factual showing . . . that they and potential plaintiffs together were victims of a common policy or plan that violated the law.”) (quoting *Realite v. Ark Rests. Corp.*, 7 F. Supp. 2d 303, 306 (S.D.N.Y. 1998)); *Mazur v. Olek Lejbzon & Co.*, No. 05 Civ. 2194, 2005 WL 3240472, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 29, 2005) (plaintiffs face only a very limited burden); *Hoffmann v. Sbarro, Inc.*, 982 F. Supp. 249, 261 (S.D.N.Y. 1997) (“The burden on plaintiffs is not a stringent one, and the Court need only reach a preliminary determination that potential plaintiffs are “similarly situated.”).

Allegations in the pleadings and declarations are sufficient to make this modest factual showing. *See, e.g., Khalil*, No. 07 Civ. 695, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 70372, at *3 (certifying collective action based upon complaint and one affidavit); *Lixin Zhao*, No. 01 Civ. 1297, 2001 WL 845000, at *2 (certifying based upon one affidavit founded on plaintiff’s “best knowledge”).

Unlike a Rule 23 class action, a § 216(b) collective action requires no “showing of numerosity, typicality, commonality and representativeness . . . as a pre-requisite to approval.” *Mazur*, 2005 WL 3240472, at *4 (internal quotation omitted); *see also Masson v. Ecolab, Inc.*, No. 04 Civ. 4488, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18022, at *37 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 17, 2005). The lenient standard for certification and notice under § 216(b) is justified because “[t]he ultimate determination regarding the merits of the case, and whether the class is properly situated – which requires a more ‘stringent’ inquiry – is made later in the litigation process, after more thorough discovery.” *Gjurovich v. Emmanuel’s Marketplace, Inc.*, 282 F. Supp. 2d 91, 105 (S.D.N.Y. 2003); *see also Dumitrescu v. Mr. Chow Enters., Ltd.*, No. 07 Civ. 3601, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 49881, at *11 (S.D.N.Y. June 30, 2008) (noting that after discovery a court “review[s] the collective action certification more rigorously”). Plaintiff in this case has easily met the lenient standard for certification and notice.

ii. The Underlying Merits of the Case are Immaterial to the Determination of Conditional Certification and Notice

Although Plaintiff is confident that he will successfully establish that Defendants failed to properly compensate himself and the Covered Employees under the FLSA, a discussion of the underlying merits is unnecessary and inappropriate at this time: “[T]he standard in this circuit is clear; the merits of plaintiffs’ claim are not at issue in a motion for conditional certification.” *Laroque v. Domino’s Pizza, LLC*, 557 F. Supp. 2d 346, 354 (E.D.N.Y. 2008); *see also, e.g., Mentor*, 246 F.R.D. at 181 (stating that “the merits of a plaintiffs claims need not be evaluated and discovery need not be completed to approve and disseminate a § 216(b) notice”); *Fasanelli*, 516 F. Supp. 2d at 322 (“To the extent that Defendants[’] opposition relies on a detailed factual dispute about whether the Defendants maintained an ‘illegal off-the clock’ policy, ‘illegal tip retention’ policy, or fail to pay the minimum wage, that inquiry is misplaced as those issues go to the merits

of the case.”); *Toure*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 74056, at *6 (stating that at the conditional certification stage “the merits of a plaintiff’s claims need not be evaluated”); *Lynch v. United Servs. Auto. Ass’n*, 491 F. Supp. 2d 357, 368 (S.D.N.Y. 2007) (“At this procedural stage, the court does not resolve factual disputes, decide substantive issues going to the ultimate merits, or make credibility determinations.”); *Young v. Cooper Cameron Corp.*, 229 F.R.D. 50, 54 (S.D.N.Y. 2005) (finding that “[t]he focus . . . is not on whether there has been an actual violation of law but rather on whether the proposed plaintiffs are ‘similarly situated’”); *Hoffmann*, 982 F. Supp. at 262 (“[T]he Court need not evaluate the merits of plaintiffs’ claims in order to determine that, a definable group of ‘similarly situated’ plaintiffs can exist here.”). Any merits-based argument “is an improper ground on which to base a denial of a motion to certify conditionally an FLSA collective action[.]” *Anglada*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 39105, at *20. Rather, the proper inquiry is merely “whether the putative class alleged by Plaintiff is similarly situated based on the pleadings and any affidavits,” *Fasaneilli*, 516 F. Supp. 2d at 321.

iii. Plaintiff Has Made the Modest Factual Showing Required for Conditional Certification

Here, Plaintiff has made far more than a modest factual showing that he and Covered Employees are similarly situated. Plaintiff’s detailed allegations in the Complaint and declaration show that all Covered Employees were subject to the same compensation scheme. As such, if proven, these allegations establish that Defendants maintained illegal policies and practices that similarly affected all Covered Employees employed by Defendants.

B. EARLY NOTICE TO ‘SIMILARLY SITUATED’ EMPLOYEES IS APPROPRIATE AND NECESSARY

Collective actions are favored under the law because they benefit the judicial system by enabling the “efficient resolution in one proceeding of common issues of law and fact” and provide

employees with the opportunity to “lower individual costs to vindicate rights by the pooling of resources.” *Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. v. Sperling*, 493 U.S. 165, 170 (1989); *Braunstein v E. Photographic Labs.*, 600 F.2d 335, 336 (2d Cir. 1978); *Fasanelli*, 516 F. Supp. 2d at 323. The alternative, a multitude of virtually identical individual suits, would burden courts unnecessarily and risk inconsistent judgments arising from the same events and brought under the same laws.

i. Sending Expedited Notice to "Similarly Situated" Employees Fulfills the FLSA’s Broad Remedial Purposes

Expedited notice is critical in FLSA actions. Unlike absent class members in a Rule 23 class action, potential class members in an FLSA collective action must affirmatively consent (or “opt-in”) to be covered by the suit. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). The statute of limitations continues to run on each individual’s claim until he or she files a written consent form with the Court. 29 U.S.C. §§ 255, 256 (b). To ensure that the rights protected by the FLSA do not grow stale through lack of knowledge, the Supreme Court has held that courts have broad authority to facilitate early notice of the existence of the lawsuit to potential opt in plaintiffs. *Hoffmann-La Roche*, 493 U.S. at 170. Notice to putative class members should be given as soon as possible since, because of the statute of limitations, “potential plaintiffs may be eliminated as each day goes by.” *Foster v. Food Emporium*, No. 99 Civ, 3860, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6053, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 26, 2000); *see also Cook v. United States*, 109 F.R.D. 81, 83 (E.D.N.Y. 1985) (“Certainly, it is unlikely that Congress, having created a procedure for representative action, would have wanted to prevent the class representative from notifying other members of the class that they had a champion.”) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Thus, early distribution of a notice of pendency is crucial in an FLSA collective action.

The Court need not and should not delay the sending of notice until the completion of discovery. *Toure*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 74056, at *8 (ordering notice under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)

where only limited discovery had taken place); *Iglesias-Mendoza*, 239 F.R.D. at 368 (“The court is not obliged to wait for the conclusion of discovery before it certifies the collective action and authorizes notice.”); *Patton v. Thomson Corp.*, 364 F. Supp. 2d 263, 267-68 (E.D.N.Y. 2005) (ordering notice before full discovery in order to “facilitate[] the [FLSA]’s broad remedial purpose . . . promot[e] efficient case management . . . [and] preserve and effectuate the rights of potential plaintiffs whose claims might otherwise become time-barred during the discovery phase of the case”) (internal citations omitted); *Hoffmann*, 982 F. Supp. at 262 (ruling that the Court need not “wait for defendant to complete its discovery before authorizing class notice. To the contrary, courts have endorsed the sending of notice early in the proceeding, as a means of facilitating the FLSA’s broad remedial purpose and promoting efficient case management”). In lieu of discovery, courts rely upon allegations in a complaint and employee declarations to determine whether plaintiffs and potential opt in collective members are similarly situated. *E.g.*, *Gjurovich*, 282 F. Supp. 2d at 104.

C. DISCOVERY OF NAMES, ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS IS PROPER AND NECESSARY UNDER § 216(b)

It is appropriate for courts in collective actions to order the discovery of names and contact information of potential collective members. *E.g.*, *Lee*, 236 F.R.D. at 202; *Fasanelli*, 516 F. Supp. 2d at 323-24; *Cuzco*, 477 F Supp. 2d at 637; *Sherrill v. Sutherland Global Servs.*, 487 F. Supp. 2d 344, 350 (W.D.N.Y. 2007); *Patton*, 364 F. Supp. 2d at 268. “Courts within this Circuit routinely grant plaintiff’s motion to compel production of the names and addresses of potentially similarly situated employees who may wish to ‘opt-in’ to a collective action.” *Anglada*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 39105, at *22.

Plaintiff therefore requests that, in addition to entering an order granting conditional certification and approving Plaintiff’s proposed notice, the Court order Defendants to produce

within ten days of its Order a list of all Covered Employees in Excel format who were employed by Defendants at any point in the six (6) years prior to the entry of the Order with the following information: names, titles, compensation rates, date of employment, last known mailing addresses, email addresses, and all known telephone numbers.

D. THE PROPOSED NOTICE IS FAIR AND ADEQUATE

Attached hereto as **EXHIBIT A** is Plaintiff's proposed judicial notice. The proposed notice provides clear instructions on how to opt-in and accurately states the prohibition against retaliation or discrimination for participation in an FLSA action. The Supreme Court specifically left the "content details of a proposed notice under § 216(b) . . . to the broad discretion of the court." *Lee*, 236 F.R.D. at 202; *see also Gjurovich*, 282 F. Supp. 2d at 106. "When exercising its broad discretion to craft appropriate notices in individual cases, District Courts consider the overarching policies of the collective suit provisions" and ensure that putative plaintiffs receive "accurate and timely notice concerning the pendency of the collective action, so that they can make informed decisions about whether to participate." *Fasanelli*, 516 F. Supp. 2d at 323. The proposed notice achieves the goal of providing potential opt-ins with accurate and timely notice concerning the pendency of the collective action and should be adopted.

E. NOTICE SHOULD BE TRANSLATED TO SPANISH

Given that many of the prospective plaintiffs in this case will be native Spanish speakers, Plaintiff believes that the goals of notice would be best served if the final approved notice that is provided to prospective class members also includes a Spanish language version. Sending notices in multiple languages has been approved in other cases in the Second Circuit. *See Cuzco*, 477 F. Supp. 2d at 634.

F. EQUITABLE TOLLING

In ruling on the instant motion, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the applicable FLSA statute of limitations not be tolled until such time that Plaintiff is able to send notice to potential opt-in plaintiffs. District Courts in this and other Circuits have increasingly granted a plaintiff's request for equitable tolling to avoid the prejudice to actual or potential opt-in plaintiffs that can arise from the unique procedural posture of these types of cases. *See, e.g., Ramos v. DNC Food Serv. Corp.*, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 96123, *29 (S.D.N.Y. June 1, 2020) (finding that “[b]ecause [the certification] motion has been pending for several months . . . equitable tolling through at least until the date of this Opinion & Order is appropriate, and may be appropriate through the date of issuance of the Notice”); *Cabrera v. Stephens*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 160044, 2017 WL 4326511, at *7 (E.D.N.Y. 2017) (holding that equitable tolling was appropriate to account for the time period needed for the court to issue a ruling on the conditional certification motion); *Jian Wu v. Sushi Nomado of Manhattan, Inc.*, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 127895 (S.D.N.Y. July 25, 2019) (collecting cases).

V. CONCLUSION

The FLSA is a “uniquely protective,” “remedial” and “humanitarian” statute. *See Chao v. Gotham Registry, Inc.*, 514 F.3d 280, 285 (2d Cir. 2008). An express policy of the FLSA is “to correct and as rapidly as practicable to eliminate” certain “labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers.” 29 U.S.C. § 202. The FLSA accordingly establishes a minimum wage, 29 U.S.C. § 206(a), “to secure for the lowest paid segment of the nation’s workers a subsistence wage,” *D.A. Schulte, Inc. v. Gangi*, 328 U.S. 108, 116 (1946). The FLSA also requires the payment of overtime compensation, 29 U.S.C. § 207, “to remedy the ‘evil of overwork’ by ensuring workers were adequately compensated for long hours, as well as by applying financial pressure on

employers to reduce overtime,” *Chao*, 514 F.3d at 285 (quoting *Overnight Motor Transp. Co. v. Missel*, 316 U.S. 572, 576-78 (1942)). When an employer fails to comply with its obligations, the Act requires the employer to provide the statutorily mandated compensation “to insure restoration [of its employees] . . . to [the] minimum standard of well-being” contemplated by the Act. *Brooklyn Sav. Bank v. O’Neil*, 324 U.S. 697, 707(1945). As such, in order to further the legislative intent, class certification in this case must be granted, particularly to protect the rights of immigrant workers who may fear retribution for asserting their rights in this current anti-immigration climate.

Dated: New York, New York

Respectfully submitted,

June 9, 2021

By: /s/ C.K. Lee
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